

# THE HERALD'S SOCIETY AND FAMILY PAGE

## Doings of Society

Rustem Bey, the Ambassador from Turkey, was received by the President yesterday afternoon at his first official audience.

The Ambassador has made no selection of a permanent residence in Washington, and is temporarily located at a hotel. The office of the embassy will remain for the present at 2031 Florida avenue.

The new Ambassador is already well known in Washington, having served for several years as first secretary and charge d'affaires, prior to going to his late post in London.

The Minister from Venezuela, Senor Don Ezequiel Rojas, who has been seriously ill at his legation in this city, has gone to Atlantic City, where he will have some time at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

Mad. J. C. Hemphill entertained at luncheon at the University Club yesterday, when her guests were invited to meet the Secretary of War.

Gen. and Mrs. John J. Pershing, the latter formerly Miss Helen Warren, are making a short visit in Washington, the guests of Mrs. Pershing's father, Senator Warren. They are en-route from West Point, where Gen. Pershing was among the distinguished visitors at the recent graduation exercises, and will go from here to Wyoming. Mrs. Pershing will pass the summer at her old home in Cheyenne, while her husband goes to join his command at Fort Bliss, Tex.

Mrs. Sanford Kellogg and her daughter, Mrs. Julia Kellogg Bradley, who passed the winter and early spring in Philadelphia, have closed their apartment there and are at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Jr., have leased a place in Scotland for a term of years, and will shortly be passing the summer on their new estate.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hemphill, of South Carolina, who are at their home in Cathedral avenue, will leave Friday to pass the summer in Maine.

Miss Marie Routh will leave Washington for the summer tomorrow, when she goes to Tuxedo Park for a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury Curtis. From Tuxedo Park Miss Routh goes to Watch Hill for two months.

Lieut. Commander Frank Taylor Evans, of this city, son of the late Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, has been named as executive officer of the naval training station at Newport, and will assume command July 1.

Former Washingtonians now at Wiesbaden, to remain through July, are Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bruning, the latter formerly Mrs. Gordon Mackay, of this city. Mr. Bruning, who at the time of his marriage to Mrs. Mackay was secretary of the German Embassy at Constantinople, has retired from diplomatic, and with his American wife now resides the greater part of the year in Paris. The ex-diplomat served for several years in Washington under Herr von Holleben, and



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## Encourage Children to Drink Plenty of Water

Individuals differ in their needs, but the average man requires from a quart to three pints of water to drink a day. In addition to the pint which is absorbed in his food, women require a little less and the children a little more than this average. Children should be encouraged to drink all the water they want between meals and upon rising in the morning, but they should be taught from early childhood not to sip water between every two mouthfuls of food when eating.

When a glass of water before beginning to eat is advisable and refreshing as well, but no one should form the habit of moistening the throat with water to make the morsel of food go down. Water taken in advance of a meal is supposed to prepare the saliva so that there is an abundance of the latter, which should be thoroughly mixed with the food before swallowing to make the food ready for the stomach, and while many authorities hold that water taken during the meal is not harmful, it does often become such a habit, especially with children, that one often sees them fairly unable to swallow a mouthful without a gulp of water to follow.

Do not let children drink extremely cold water or water with ice floating in it. It chills the stomach—too much, particularly in hot weather. Keep the water against the ice. This makes it plenty cold enough for little folks who are perfectly satisfied with it at this temperature until some one is foolish enough to let them have it with ice.

Never let a child drink a glass of food water down quickly. If they are very hot it is enough to kill them. There is no harm in allowing a child to suck a piece of ice because the water melts slowly and is fairly off the chill before it reaches the stomach. To satisfy excitement, such as in fever, the ice sucking is preferable for this season.

Teach a child when drinking water at any time to take long, slow, mouthfuls. It is not only more satisfying, but better for the digestion in every way.

## Style Tips About Town

No coat without its bit of white turning over at the collar now. Most of these becoming white collars are attached to chemises, which are donned under the blouse of silk, lace or chiffon; or the collar may be part of a tub silk or handkerchief lined blouse worn under the coat. Sheer white organdie is the popular collar material and the smartest collars are cut double, seamed at the edge and without a wrinkle, soft on the wrist as used the hem is very narrow and is set in with hand stitched or a line of fine hemstitching. Lace and embroidery collars are not as smart as these sheer organdie collars, though occasionally collars of very fine machine embroidery milled at the corners are seen.

Flowered voile and cross-barred white cotton crepe frocks for warm mornings have almost invariably got comfortable elbow sleeves, though the long, formal sleeve is retained on more elegant costumes. Embroidered silk gloves, long enough to wrinkle softly on the wrist as company elbow sleeves, and these gloves come in all the soft tints, as well as in white and the fashionable flesh tone.

## Famous Woman—Her Birthday and Yours

By MARY MARSHALL.  
ANNA TURCKHEIM, EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

(Copyright, 1914.)  
A hundred and fifty-six years ago today Lili was born. She was Anna Ellizabeth Turckheim, who, as Lili, was one of the most famous women of the world.

She was the daughter of a rich banker, and moved in a circle a little above that of Goethe. He met her when she was fifteen, a charming, spoiled young girl, sweet natured, affectionate and highly accomplished. She entertained him with an artless account of her young life, and before she had finished Goethe realized, to his consternation, that he was in love with her. Goethe had already been several times in love. He had an emotional nature, and he dreaded the effect on his work that his friendship with Lili must bring him.

The two became engaged, but the course of their engagement never ran smoothly. Lili's parents objected to the match on the score that Goethe was poor. Her mother said she cared more for a rich husband for Lili than for a famous one. And Goethe was moody, exacting, and jealous. So before very long the engagement was broken off.

In the meantime Goethe had bestowed on her very real affection, and all the misgivings he had had on their first meeting had been justified. He found it hard to work, hard to mingle with others, hard even to follow Lili in all the excitement of concerts, balls, and parties that made up her gay life. "Oh," he wrote to a friend, "if I did not write dramas I should go shipwreck." He disliked the life of society in which Lili insisted that he should mingle, he disliked Lili's independence, he was jealous because she was kind hearted and merry, and he thoroughly disliked her family.

When the engagement was safely over Goethe wrote to Lili, "The poor thing I pity, to be born of such a race."

Five years after Lili's birth was born Josephine, who became the wife of Napoleon when she was thirty-three, and who was divorced by him thirteen years later.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Wilson, of Lay Hill, Montgomery County, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Selma Wilson, and Mr. James H. Wilson, of Washington.

The ceremony will take place tomorrow evening at the home of the bride.

Mr. L. J. Canover, who is connected with the consular service at Havana, Cuba, accompanied by his wife, sons and daughter, is making a brief stay at the Powhatan.

Dr. Martha C. Burritt announces the marriage of her daughter Margaret to Mr. F. H. Winter, of York, Pa. The ceremony took place in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 19. Miss Phoebe Burritt, who had been the guest of her sister for the last six weeks, returned to Washington after the wedding with Dr. Burritt.

**THE SUMMER CORSET.**  
Modern corsets are such a boon to the woman who feels the heat in summer. No longer is it necessary to wear heavy corsets with innumerable bones, for with a model which extends only two inches above the bustline and no girdling or boning and fashioned of the thinnest possible material, one need not complain of extra weight or warmth for summer.

If the tight-fitting basque comes into fashion next fall a higher corset may be necessary, but at present two inches is all that is needed, except in the case of those given to embonpoint, when four inches is sometimes better. The length over and below the hips depends upon the individual, but in any case the uncomfortable hip bones are omitted, or at most only one is used above the garter attachment on the side.

Few women care to go without a corset entirely, although there are fascinating girdles, but the modern corset is so scientifically constructed that it is a support to the back and abdomen, and means the stricture to the waist which was the bane of our grandmothers. Although it is confining about the hips to all appearance a clever arrangement of elastic and lacings makes it comfortable when exercising, and although there are special corsets for dancing, as a matter of fact none of the up-to-date models are so constructed as to interfere with any ordinary amount of exercise.

The brassiere, in its glorified form, combining its own use with the function of the corset, makes up for the lack of restraining corset above the waistline.

**"DEBUTANTE SLOUCH."**  
Isn't it about time that we discarded it? asks Kate Upson Clark in Leslie's Weekly. Or is it a part of the new dances and bound to stay as long as they do? In a report made to the Graduate Council of Wellesley College, Miss Bertha Bailey complains that college graduates walk badly and stoop. Well, dear Miss Bailey, how can they walk well in such skirts as Dame Fashion has handed out to us lately? And this college girl does not wish to be out of style.

The stooping, too, is just a part of the general "debuted slouch" which all girls have been affecting. Miss Bailey admonishes the senior classes especially to rebel against this unbecoming and inartistic ways—but when millions of women, the leaders of fashion, are among them, are against you, what can you do? Don't blame the college girls.

It is true that they ought to be more erect than the uneducated. They really ought to be away from these idiotic styles, and inaugurate better ones, but that is likely to be too much for the strength the average college girl has. The attack should be carried higher up. When there is a general demand for better fashions in dress and when they may come from the college body of womanhood that needs to be aroused, especially that apparently thoughtless and careless part of it known as the "society section." Once get them started and Dame Fashion may budge.

A tablecloth of stiffly beaten white or cream, dropped into a glass of cold water, to which a few drops of lemon have been added, makes a refreshing drink for the sick and one which is not injurious to the most delicate stomach.

Tailored suits are as much in demand for summer wear as they were earlier in the season. This stunning design is carried out in cream-colored organdie. The skirt is draped at the front and the bolero jacket is trimmed with linen buttons and a collar of dark blue corded silk. This, however, may be replaced with blue linen. A vest of white pique is the most appropriate finish for the front.

To make the suit requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material and 1 1/2 yard of 36-inch linen or silk for the collar. The vest and collar are independent and may be worn with any coat.

Jacket No. 403—Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 waist. Price, 15 cents.  
Skirt No. 403—Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 waist. Price 15 cents.—*Pictorial Review Patterns.*

Nothing is better for a quick-growing shade for a porch than the old-fashioned morning glory. The moon vine is another rapid grower.

## TWO TWO-EARED HATS



The fashion of trimming small hats with two ear-like ornaments is a favorite one. In the upper hat there are two varnished quills and in the lower one two pompoms.

## The Out-of-Door Living Room

It is a far cry, back to the days of the narrow "front porch" with its line of rocking chairs having a tendency to throw their occupants forward unless feet were firmly braced against the floor. The wide, breezy veranda of the modern house may be furnished as luxuriously as the drawing room, for awnings and wooden screens keep out sun and rain and unless the veranda is near the sea darkness is to be feared only in a long spell of rainy weather.

The wise home-maker economizes, if necessary on the furnishing of bedrooms and the year-around comfortable and attractive as possible, even if a rather substantial outlay of money is necessary to fit up the veranda satisfactorily.

Deep, shady awnings are the first consideration if the sun is on the veranda side of the house most of the day. Japanese porch screens may be dropped at a moment's notice, and the veranda, to insure privacy, but they must not be relied on to shut out the heat of the sun. A porch rug is the second consideration. The bigger this rug, the more luxurious the effect. There are grass, straw, cotton and wool rugs for the porch, and one may select a rug of harmonious coloring at a very reasonable price, or pay a substantial sum for a handsome rug if one desires.

French willow porch furniture is both luxurious and durable. It resists the action of the weather and its various shapes are particularly graceful. A set of French willow for a moderately spacious veranda will include a low settee and two big lounging chairs, all cushioned, a writing table with chair, a small bookcase for summer novels, a magazine plant stand, a low table for books, needlework, and the like, and a tea wagon on wheels. Additional furnishings that will give the veranda a homelike look, will include hanging baskets of ferns, baskets and jars of cut wild flowers, bright colored pillows for chairs and settees, and, of course, plenty of books and magazines and a full supply of writing paper, pens, ink, blotter, etc., for the writing table.

## Table of Stain Removers

Here are some simple remedies for removing spots of various sorts.

Paint—If the paint is fresh, turpentine, alcohol or naphtha will probably take out the stain. If the stain is old and dry, try chloroform. Put the portion of fabric to be cleaned over several thicknesses of clean cloth before trying to clean it.

Grease—Use French chalk for grease spots. Apply it thickly and let it stand for several days. If this is not effective, sponge the material, first on one side, then on the other, with urine of a woman. Then press over a piece of thick linen.

Candle Wax—Put a sheet of blotting paper under the spot and another over it. Heat with fatiron and the wax will be removed by the blotting paper.

Ink—There are various good ink erasers on the market, and it is well to have a bottle of one of these on hand. Another method is to dip the ink-stained article into milk. The milk should not be allowed to dry on, but if it does not remove the ink, it can be washed out with water and a fresh application of milk made.

Coffee—Four boiling water through the coffee stain as quickly after the coffee is spilled as possible. This is a never-failing remedy if the spots are fresh. Otherwise it may be necessary to repeat it several times.

Rain Spots—When cloth that has not been sponged is spotted from the rain, spread a damp cloth over the wrong side of the material and iron it dry.

Tea Stains—Clean warm water should be used to remove tea stains.

Ice Cream—Anything on which ice cream has been spilled should be sponged with chloroform. Use several thicknesses of clean white blotting paper under the spotted article.

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**Housewife's Daily Economy Calendar**  
TWO FOREIGN ECONOMIES.  
By FRANCES MARSHALL.

(Copyright, 1914.)  
With meat prices high, the Scotch method of cooking the cheap cuts of mutton are worth considering. A good and nutritious dish is the stew. Select two necks of mutton whose flesh is of a good red color. Wipe clean with a damp cloth and cut into neat pieces. Into a deep, thick stewing dish drop two tablespoonfuls of suet, or if a more delicate flavor is desired use butter or good mixed drippings. If suet is used all the "cracklings" must be removed when the fat melts. Add to this the pieces of mutton and shake the pan over the fire until the mutton is browned, but do not burn it. Lift it out carefully, and to the drippings in the pan add two tablespoonfuls of flour, or enough to take up all the grease. When this is thick add one pint of boiling water, and the freshly stewed or canned, and stir until they reach the boiling point. Then add the pieces of meat, one bay leaf, a small onion chopped and a dash of salt. Simmer gently from an hour and a half to two hours, according to the size of the mutton. When the mutton is done, serve it with a border of toast triangles or of rice.

The French make an excellent stew from the shin bone, which the average American considers only fit for the dog.

log or shin is cleaned thoroughly with a damp cloth, and the meat neatly removed from the bone. The latter is broken and laid in the bottom of the pot with the meat above it, and a gallon of cold water is poured over the whole. When this has been brought to a quick boil, it is skimmed and placed far back on the range or over a low gas flame to simmer three or four hours. Two carrots and a turnip are cut into dice, two onions are sliced thin, and with a cupful of peas, a tablespoonful each of celery seed and pepper, a teaspoonful of salt and a bay leaf are added to the stew when it has cooked three hours. After another hour of gentle simmering the soup is strained off and the meat is placed in a double boiler or over hot water to keep warm. Two tablespoonfuls of butter and a dash of salt are rubbed together in a separate pan and cooked with one pint of the stock. When they boil, add a dash of pepper, salt and kitchen bouquet, and the vegetables strained from the soup.

Serve the meat in the center of the platter with the vegetable sauce poured around it. The stock left over can be flavored differently and worked into soup for the following day.

Frances Marshall will be glad to answer in this column any questions concerning household subjects.

**CARE OF THE GARBAGE CAN.**  
If the proper methods are employed during the summer months when cleaning and caring for the garbage pail, this most lamented necessity need not be a menace to health.

All garbage should be kept in a covered galvanized can. When possible, have a wooden box with a hinged lid to hold this receptacle. Otherwise, nail an ordinary wooden box bottom-side to the fence or back shed. Give it a coat of outside paint. It will be easier to clean and much more sightly.

As garbage breeds mosquitoes and the deadly germ-bearing fly, the greatest care must be taken in cleaning the pail. This should be done each time the garbage is removed. Weak solution of a coal-tar products, such as kresol or cresol, will kill the eggs. Kresol is expensive and will kill not only the flies and mosquitoes, but their eggs. Kresol is a powerful disinfectant and deodorizer. They are expensive and will kill not only the flies and mosquitoes, but their eggs. Kresol is a powerful disinfectant and deodorizer. They are expensive and will kill not only the flies and mosquitoes, but their eggs.

In making a solution of either of the above, use the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of water; or, if made in gallon quantity, which may be bottled and kept until used, use one part of kresol to a quart of a pint to a gallon of water.

A solution of chloride of lime, one teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a strong solution of water and washing soda make good cleaners. All of these are recommended by the city health authorities. These solutions will kill the grass and weeds that grow in the bottom of the can to prevent the garbage from sticking to the bottom.

Water, in which salt has dissolved, poured on grass will kill it. Care, therefore, should be taken when emptying the ice cream freezer, that the salt water does not get on the grass plot.

**DOUBLE-DUTY GARDEN.**  
For the infant yet in long clothes the caped coat has been in fashion for some time. There will be times, however, when the caped coat will be too heavy and a lighter wrap will be needed. If the cape is made separate from the coat and attached by buttons, it can be worn over the cape too short, or it will not be quite the right thing or warm enough to wear without the coat. A pretty fashion is to make the cape with the edges of the cape with white silk. A spray of two silk flowers may be embroidered upon the front of the cape; but it is really best to cling to the simplicity of the scalloping.

**THE WORK BAG.**  
Flat Dutch collars may be made out of small pieces of white or colored linen or, in fact, almost anything. Cut the collar flat and around the neck turn back about a quarter of an inch and stitch on a flat finishing braid, stitching close to the edge of the braid.

Stitch the braid around the collar as a finish. To some add an edge of torchen lace or a pretty scallop.

Others may be made just plain with two rows of stitching all the way around and a few French knots. With plenty of these collars one can look neat and they are as cool as anything that can be worn. When laundrying starch but very little and iron while they are quite wet.

**IN MAKING FRENCH KNOTS.**  
It is much more satisfactory to use coarse thread in making French knots because then the cord or thread need not be wound so many times around the needle, and, therefore, is not so apt to twist and knot in the wrong place. It is always better to use unvarnished cord for French knots for the same reason. French knots used as filler or outline are very effective for bed linen, such as counterpanes and spang.

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